

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1859

To Members of the Legislature.

Extra copies of the *Daily Commonwealth*, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be furnished at 2 cents each, and extra copies of the *Weekly* put up in wrappers at 4 cents each.

Gentlemen wishing extra copies of either the *Daily* or *Weekly* will please leave their orders beforehand at this office, or with J. M. Todd, in the H. R., or G. W. Lewis, in the Senate, Reporters for this paper. Orders for the *Weekly* must be left by Saturday evening of each week, as it is published on Monday; and for the *Daily* the day before the publication of the paper which is wanted.

Extra copies of this paper containing the Governor's Message, can be furnished to those who wish them at 2 cents each.

The Frankfort Commonwealth FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Daily, Weekly,	\$1 50
Six copies of Daily for	75
Ten copies of Daily for	7 50
Twenty copies of Daily for	12 00
And for any larger number than twenty at same rate.	
Five copies of Weekly for	\$3 00
Ten copies of Weekly for	5 00

Lexington and Covington Railroad.

Since the sale of this road under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, some attempts have been made to purchase the stockholders and others against the purchase—R. B. Bowler, Esq., of Cincinnati. These attempts to injure Mr. B.'s reputation for integrity and fair dealing, by insinuation, without specifications—to say the least of it, is a libelous, unjust, and unmanly—Mr. Bowler, whose name is well known, needs no vindication of his character for integrity and liberality at our hands. No gentleman stands higher among the business men of Cincinnati and Covington, who know him, than does R. B. Bowler. Mr. B., like every other prudent business man, after sitting down and estimating the probabilities of loss and gain—made the purchase of the Lexington and Covington Railroad to try and save himself from heavy losses. Was there any criminality in this? Did not others bid upon the road until the bonds, &c., which were held by them were provided for under the decree of sale. Why were they not also attacked for having bid for the road? Besides, we learn from undoubted authority that Mr. Bowler did not, during the sale, bid against any gentleman who represented the stockholders, or against any gentleman who represented a Kentucky Company. It was only after the stockholders and after Kentucky gentlemen had abandoned the contest that he became a bidder in competition with a New York Company. We know that Mr. Bowler has forborne to respond to these newspaper "insinuations" because of his abhorrence of newspaper controversy, and not because he was unable to vindicate himself from all "insinuations" derogatory to his character for integrity and fair dealing. And, even after Mr. Bowler had offered to let the stockholders of the road step into his shoes, and take the road off his hands, reimbursing him only the amount he had paid and was to pay, again the "insinuation" was propagated, that he was insincere in this proposition and did not intend to comply with the offer in good faith. This second attack upon him, has induced Mr. Bowler to address the following note to the editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette* of last Saturday, from which paper we extract it, that the stockholders, and others who feel any interest in this great thoroughfare in Kentucky, may form their own conclusions as to the motives with which this unoffending gentleman has been assailed, and at tempted to be prejudiced in the minds of the stockholders of this road, and the people of Kentucky generally. The following is the note to which we allude. Read it, and see how a plain statement gives the lie to a base insinuation:

Eds. Gazette—Do you not think that you, and those stockholders whom you represent, have, in your article of yesterday, done me injustice?

It they do not intend to accept my offer, it is unfair to make insinuations.

My proposition is plain and distinct. They are not required to pay what I, or my books state to be the cost of the securities, but for the vouchers which I produce, and these with only 6 per cent. interest. This remark was appended to the original offer. "If they won't do this, I beg that they will permit me to dispose of it as I please." Now, all that I ask is, that they do one or the other, and that speedily. I do not care which, as I cannot hold such a property in abeyance.

The Commissioners' books show the securities I hold. The deferred consist of:

Third mortgage, \$263,000

Income, 276,000

Coupons, 91,335

Stock, 163,000

Total, \$797,335

This amount receives no dividend from the proceeds of the sale of the road. Whatever it can be shown these securities have actually cost me, with interest at 6 per cent. must be paid, in addition to the \$2,125,000, the road brought.

There are very considerable outlays to be made in repairs, which should not be delayed. If they intend to take the road, I cannot lay out any more money upon it. Hence I should have a definite answer, not such an article as appeared in your paper yesterday.

I will hold the offer open until the regular annual meeting of the stockholders, which takes place next Thursday, the 22nd instant. If not then accepted, it is finally closed. I shall then proceed to make the permanent repairs of the road.

I hope that every stockholder will attend that meeting. Insinuations have been made in the prints, since the sale of the road, signed "Stockholder," charging that the Directors connived at the sale. The Directors, through the papers, and by a circular addressed to every stockholder, demanded a Committee of Investigation. No one responded.

At the annual meeting, next Thursday, full, thorough and complete reports, in minute detail, will be placed before the stockholders of the condition of the company up to the day of sale.

R. B. BOWLER.

Subjoined we publish a patriotic communication from a highly intelligent gentleman, whose sound national views are well worthy of consideration. We commend the article to the attention of all who value the safety and welfare of our country. National men in the North are taking bold and manly position in antagonism to the dangerous tenets held by the fanatics and zealots, and it is peculiarly fitting that Kentucky should meet them half way in their honest attempt to restore moderation and mutual forbearance to the councils of the nation. We sadly fear, however, that the wish that the Democratic State Convention may be changed into a conservative Union Convention will not be realized. That party has lived in the South by pandering to sectional prejudices, and by continually agitating the slavery question, and it is idle to hope that they will discard their highest card.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The people of Kentucky having occupied, for so long a period, conservative grounds on the questions which have been disturbing the extreme South and North, do not seem to apprehend the dangers which are impending over the Union. They should be reminded that the Big Giants have nearly all fallen into the sleep that knows no waking here on earth, and the agitated, restless elements of the hour are driving from the national councils the few remaining master minds who, with their fallen compeers, did manage the ship of State, amongst the worst storms happening heretofore.

A new era seems to have been inaugurated by the new men who have gotten into power. Little Giants and little pigmies are getting into the places of the old conservatives, and God only knows with the downfall of the landmarks that guided all so well heretofore, where the old vessel will be taken. The risks are great; she will be stranded.

What shall be done before the storm shall break upon her. The old mariners must be called together; new reckonings must be made; the rebellious officers in command cashiered, while every traitor and pirate shall be put to death. When the officers entrusted to command, instead of teaching the rank and file the line of duty and obedience to the laws, are quarreling amongst themselves and attempting to overthrow all rule, and array one part of the nation against the other, it is time to break them all to the ranks again. The people are the sovereigns; they can, if they will set in concert, make peace amongst the leaders. Let Kentuckians, by some demonstration, manifest to their Union-loving brethren through the whole land, their fixed purpose to stand by this glorious Union. The cities North are arousing to a sense of the duty they owe the common country. They are making fraternal pledges that faction shall be put down, that the reign of law and order shall be restored. Let the people of Kentucky, unimpaired by the spirit of their fathers, meet together and respond to those pledges. It is peculiarly fit that Kentucky should do so, and do so promptly. She occupies the middle ground, and should proclaim with all her ancient fealty to the Constitution, that the North shall never make war upon the South, nor the South upon the North, while Kentucky maintains her strength.

What a chary spectacle it would be to see the coming Democratic Convention changed from a more party meeting to one for the Union, composed of men of all parties.

Why may there not be a meeting—a Union meeting—held in Frankfort on the 10th or 11th of January next, called for the purpose of renewing their fealty to the Constitution; to cheer and applaud our brethren at the North, who, amidst the stir and din of faction raising its Hydra head for disunion, are arousing and girding on their armor to battle for the Constitution. Let the people of Kentucky pledge their faith to the people of the whole United States, that whatever may come the Union shall be preserved; that Constitutional obligations shall be obeyed; that the laws shall be respected and executed; and soon peace and fraternal feeling will again prevail.

L. T. B.

The resolutions offered by Senator Rust, from Greenup, which will be found among our reports, will excite considerable attention and debate in the State. Senator Rust seems determined to gain his point on this subject, and loses no opportunity to bring it before the people. Similar resolutions were offered by him in the last Democratic State Convention, and were rejected by that body. It remains to be seen with what favor they will be met by the Democratic members of the Senate and House. In substance they instruct the United States Senators, and request the Representatives in Congress, from Kentucky, to vote for adequate legal remedies for the protection of slave property in the Territories, in case a Territorial Legislature shall fail to provide those remedies, or shall pass laws unfriendly to the existence of slavery in the Territories. This is substantially the position assumed by Hon. Josiah F. Bell in the recent gubernatorial contest, and it is no less a reputation of the views entertained and advanced by Governor Magoffin, for whom Mr. Rust voted. In a speech at Paris, Senator Powell, who is or was an avowed advocate of the sovereignty of the people of the Territories over their own affairs, declared that he was opposed to demanding that Congress should protect slave property in the Territories, and Governor Magoffin frequently asserted that he would prefer to appeal to the bayonet rather than seek protection from Congress. Since the agitation of the question, the views of the Vice President have not been, and we predict, will not be authoritatively declared, but all his speeches previously made indicate that he is utterly opposed to Congressional legislation upon the subject either for protection or prohibition, and for leaving the question to be determined for themselves by the people of the Territories. It remains to be seen whether or not the Democratic Legislature will take ground in direct antagonism to the known views of their recognized party leaders.

ASSEMBLY BALLS.—We trust that the beaux and belles in the adjoining counties will not forget that the best of the Balls given by the Assembly Ball Club will come off to-morrow night. Extensive preparations have been made, and the Ball promises to be a brilliant one. Come one and all.

Decision of the Court of Appeals.

(Reported expressly for the Commonwealth by JOHN M. EROUX, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.)

GOODMAN ET AL. vs. Root.

This case originated in a motion against the Sheriff and his sureties, for the failure of the Sheriff to return an execution within thirty days after the return day thereof. Judgment was given against the Sheriff and his sureties for the amount of the execution, together with thirty per cent. damages. From this judgment the defendants have appealed.

Judge SIMPSON delivered the opinion of the Court.

It appears that the whole of the execution could not have been satisfied by property found in the Sheriff's county. Sufficient property, subject to execution, was found therein to have satisfied one-third of the amount of the execution. The question is raised whether, by the provisions of the Revised Statutes, the Sheriff and his sureties are liable not only for the thirty per centum on the amount of the execution, but also for the whole amount of the execution, though it is evident that only one third of the amount could have been collected.

The 4th section of the 17th article, chapter on Executions, Revised Statutes, page 329, enacting the liability of Sheriffs and their sureties is restricted by the following: "But this section shall not apply where the defendant is insolvent, and has not property in the county out of which the execution, or any part of it, could be made; but in such case the liability shall be for thirty per centum on the execution."

It is argued for appellants that, as the insolvency of the defendant in execution would, under the foregoing provisions, release the Sheriff and his sureties from liability for the amount of the execution, so where, as in the present case, only a part of the execution could have been made, the liability should not exceed that part—being the only injury sustained by the appellees.

The Legislature seems to have regarded the thirty per cent. as sufficient penalty for failure to return execution, in the case of the insolvency, &c., of the execution debtor; for in such a case the creditor is not injured by the failure to return.

The same reason might have induced the Legislature to have made the Sheriff and his sureties liable only for so much of the amount of the execution as could be collected; but such is not the meaning of the proviso in the statute cited above.

The executions are distinctly enumerated—none of them covering this case; but leaving the section to apply whenever the debtor in the execution has property in the county out of which any part, however small, of the amount could have been made.

Judgment affirmed.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society—The next State Fair.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, will be held at Frankfort, on the 10th day of January, 1860, for the purpose, among other business, of receiving from the several local Societies in the State, propositions for holding with them the *Fifth Annual Kentucky Fair*. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares, by which they are reached.

L. J. BRADFORD, President

"The time was once when no one thought of purchasing what is sometimes called a patent medicine, unless it came from either New York or Philadelphia. But our friend Dr. John Bull has changed all that, and is now engaged in shipping large quantities of his medicine to New York for sale. His *Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry* in particular seems to have taken possession of the field there; and from what we know of its merit in diseases of the lungs and throat, we will venture the prophecy, that it will be a long time before our western friends will be able to supplant it with anything better.

"The use of Dr. HOSSETT'S STOMACH BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Headache, of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgments of its superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system. See advertisement in another column.

"The highly improved BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are now to be had at Harris' Gallery, over the Postoffice, are really an improvement on human vision; and we advise those that fail to see with convenience to call on Mr. SINCERE, the well recommended and skillful Optician. He is the man who will do you good. Don't miss a rare chance, as Mr. SINCERE's stay in our community is but for two days.

"We have the results of the races on the second day at Mobile and Natchez. At Mobile the race was two mile heats, and Messrs. F. Scruggs, T. J. Wells, W. T. Cheatham, and A. K. Richards made entries. Tennessee won the stake, beating Lorette in two straight heats. Time—3:45½—3:51.

At Natchez, mile heats. The race was won by Kenner's colt, Sad Story, by Vandyke. The first heat was won by Adam's filly. Minor's Casta Diva was last in all three heats. Time—1:51½—1:52—1:53.

On the preceding day, Poindexter's York-shire beat Big Ellen both heats in 5:52—6:02.

"Mr. Douglas has been humiliated again by the Democratic members of the body to which he belongs. The Senatorial caucus refused to place him at the head of the Committee on Territories, notwithstanding a vigorous effort on the part of his friends to re-instate him.

No man can promise himself to be wealthy till night. The storm at sea, one coal of fire, one false friend, one unadvised word, one false witness, may make thee a beggar and a prisoner all at once.

To the County School Commissioners of Kentucky.

Office of Sup. of Pca. Instruction, Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 1st, 1859.

The Board of Education of Kentucky respectfully present to your consideration the following rules to be observed in making out your next report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the condition of the Common Schools in your county.

The form of returns heretofore prescribed by the Board for the use of the County Commissioners, is, in every respect, to be complied with. It is earnestly hoped that these returns will be made by mail to the Superintendent, at FRANKFORT, Ky., on or before the 15th of January next. Very great inconvenience, as well as a necessity for relief in many instances by special legislation for "Common Schools not regularly reported," will be obviated by a timely observance of the above regulation.

Blank forms for two years, for the use of Trustees of District Schools, and blank forms for two years, for the use of County Commissioners, were furnished during last year (1858) to the Clerks of the County Courts. It is probable that several of the Trustees and Commissioners, who now report that they are without such forms, may obtain the same by applying for them at the County Clerk's offices of their respective counties. If not, the County Commissioners are desired to make application forthwith to the Superintendent, who will furnish them with such blanks for School Trustees and County Commissioners as may be required.

It is important that those of the Commissioners who have not yet reported their annual statement with the County Judges, should furnish the same to the Superintendent in due season.

It is requested that each Commissioner's report shall hereafter contain the name, profession, and post office address of the Commissioner.

Desirous of knowing, as far as possible, the entire amount of moneys contributed by citizens of our State in aid of the Common School Fund, the Board request you to furnish, accompanying your next report to the Superintendent, a statement of the amount of moneys, exclusive of the appropriations made by law, contributed in your county, during the present year, for the payment of salaries of teachers of the District Schools, and for the erection of school-houses.

In many, perhaps all, of the counties of Kentucky, large sums, in addition to the allowances from the School Fund, are annually raised by subscription, for the employment of Common School teachers and the erection of school-houses. It is not expected that the Commissioners should specially report the sums raised by subscription in every school district; but brief statements, accompanying their regular returns, of the amounts thus contributed in their respective counties, (we believe they can be made without much trouble and with reasonable accuracy,) would furnish most important information touching the interests of the Common School System in Kentucky, so far as they have been promoted by State aid and voluntary subscriptions.

The office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has been established in the city of Frankfort; and all correspondence with that office, or with the Board of Education, will be directed to this city.

B. MAGOFFIN,
T. S. PAGE,
T. B. MONROE, JR.,
A. J. JAMES,
R. RICHARDSON

November 4, 1859—6w.

The report of the Wisconsin State Superintendent of schools contains the following statistics: There are 3,333 school districts, 118 districts which have not reported, 1,611 parts of districts, 70 parts of districts which have not reported, and 657 school-houses in joint districts. The average number of months that schools have been taught is five and a half; the whole number of children under four years of age who have attended school is 1,066, and of children over 10 years of age, 2,914.

A New England writer says that it has been found that negroes can be better trusted than white men not to betray secrets. We suppose that this is upon the principle that they always keep dark.

BRIDAL PARTY, AND EVENING DRESS GOODS!

THIS DAY RECEIVED, PER EXPRESS, A BEAUTIFUL lot of Pink, Blue, Orange, Lavender and White Plain and Bayadere

GLASSA SILKS, FOR EVENING DRESSES!

Also, a few 4, 4, and 5

For Evening Dresses, very rich and entirely new.

THIRTY-FIVE DRESSES

of Embroidered Irregular Illusion, and Lace Plain and Double Skirts.

FIFTEEN PIECES

and 4-4 Illusion, all colors.

FIFTY PIECES

5-4 Rose, Garnet, Blue, Canary and White Tartan.

3 AND 12-4 INDIA SWISS.

WHITE AND COLORED FRENCH AND ENGLISH ORAPES.

Also, a large lot of PARTY FANS and ORNAMENTS for EVENING DRESSES.

J. M. ELLIOTT & CO. Lexington, Kentucky Dec. 1st, 1859—2w and ch. Ob. & Ob.

A BARGAIN!

HAVING made an arrangement for a different business, I desire to sell my Confectionery and Variety Store. Any person wishing to invest a small capital in a paying business will consult his interest by application to me directly. I will satisfy any lot I please sell. Dec. 20, 1859—3t. J. R. WATSON.

POCKET CUTLERY.

KEENON & CRUTCHER, Cutlery to His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, have just imported from the establishment of Rodgers & Son, Sheffield, a complete assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives. Examine their stock. Dec. 10, 1859—1m.

Wanted to Hire. A GOOD price will be paid for a negro woman, with a number of children, to do the cooking and washing for a small family next year. Enquire at this office. Dec. 14, 1859.

FOR RENT. The two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall. Dec. 14, 1859—4t. ORLANDO BROWN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

L. O. O. F.

Phania Lodge, No. 28, L. O. O. F. Meets at their Hall, on St. Clair Street, over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, in the Third Story, every Tuesday Evening, at 7 o'clock. Transient members in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. Entrance to the Hall, one door below Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store. By order of the Lodge. Dec. 2, 1859—ds. JOHN W. PRUETT, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.

Hiram Lodge, No. 1, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday Evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in their Lodge room in the Third Story over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, adjoining the Commonwealth Office, on Saint Clair Street. Members of the Legislature who are Masons, and other visiting Brethren, are cordially invited to attend the meetings. By order of the Lodge. Dec. 2, 1859—4t. G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

LUMBER YARD.

We have again established a Lumber Yard in Frankfort, on the lot at the intersection of Washington and Main Streets, where will be kept, at all times, a full assortment of Poplar, Oak, Ash and Walnut Lumber, which will be sold upon reasonable terms for Cash. Dec. 2, 1859. J. S. & L. E. HARVEY.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE

Would again beg leave to call the attention of the public to their large

Fall Importation of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

which, in point of variety, richness and neatness of style, cannot be excelled, consisting in part of Plaid and Cassimere, Hosiery, Foulard Silks, Tartan Robes for Evening Dresses, Plain and Figure de Laines, French and Swiss Mullins, Jaconets, Cambrics, Tulle, Valenciennes, Plaid Mullins, Stolls, Baystate and Sheridan Wool Shawls, Velvet Cloaks, superior to any before offered in this city. Sheerings, Shirtings, Table Damasks, Towels, Laces, Jeans, Cassimere, Cloth, Cassimere, Plaid Cottons, Welsh, Shaker, and all kinds of Flannels; a large assortment of Gents and Ladies Underwear; a full stock of Gents, Ladies and Misses Hosiery; a full assortment of Gloves, Faus, Hosiery, Velvet Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, and Lines Goods of every description.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE

now on hand, and ready receipt of every description, and the largest stock ever before offered in this market, at low prices.

A Large Lot of TEA TRAYS.

We will continue to receive Goods throughout the season of the choicest and most desirable styles. All of which we will sell low for Cash, or to prompt buyers on our usual terms.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

"We also continue to keep on hand a choice selection of all kinds of Family Groceries, Ale, Flour, Hardware, &c.

Farmers will also find a good assortment of Farming Implements, and as we are the Agents of several Manufacturers we can and will sell at Factory Prices for Cash, freight added. PAGE, GAINES & PAGE. September 12, 1859.

Private Boarding.

Two or Three Members of the Legislature can be accommodated with rooms and boarding by application to

G. W. LEWIS, At Commonwealth Office.

Frankfort, Nov. 28, 1859.

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. PRUETT is authorized to collect all claims due me in the County of Franklin and City of Frankfort. I have also placed in Mr. Pruett's hands many notes due by persons living in and out of the State of Kentucky. A. G. HODGES.

GIVE ME A CALL!

JOHN T. ROBERTS, Agent, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

DEALER IN

Fine Groceries, Confectionaries, Fruits, Toys, Bottled Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c.

FRESH BREAD EVERY MORNING.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS Received daily during the season

MY STOCK is full and complete. I hope to receive a liberal patronage from my friends and the public. Frankfort, Oct. 19, 1859—4t.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!!

MRS. F. T. LYONS & CO., Saint Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

Have just received and opened a full and large assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. The new stock embraces: Cloaks, Bonnets, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., &c., all of the latest styles and fashions.

Don't send to Louisville or Lexington when you can get what you want equally as elegant and far cheaper at home. Call and see. Mrs. F. T. LYONS & CO. Also Agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S Improved Sewing Machines. Oct. 14, 1859.

H. WHITTINGHAM,

NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlys, and Quaterlies, on the best terms. Advances Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. November 24, 1858.

Metcalf's "Kentucky Reports," Vol. 1.

Just ready and for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER, Booksellers, Frankfort, Ky. Price \$3. Persons at a distance, including the price, will have the work forwarded to them by mail, postage paid. August 22, 1859—4t.

New Style of Hats.

Philadelphia Fall style of Gentlemen's HAT HATS, just opened. Get the best! S. C. BULL'S Book and Shoe Store, September 2, 1859.

Metcalf's "Kentucky Reports,"

VOLUME 1. PRICE \$3. We will send the 1st Volume of Metcalf's Reports by mail, postage paid, to any one who may wish it, on receipt of \$5. A. G. HODGES & CO. Aug. 24, 1859. Com'th Office, Frankfort, Ky.

THE 1ST VOLUME OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER.

Sweet and bound with Mustin Backs and Stiff Paper Covers, can be had at this office at \$1 per copy. Sep. 2, 1859. A. G. HODGES & CO.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

On and after Monday, December 19, 1859, trains will leave Frankfort as follows: Trains going East at 9:30, A. M., and 5:55, P. M. Trains going West at 7:30, A. M., and 3:35, P. M. For further information please call at the Station Agent's Office, Frankfort. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. Dec. 16, 1859—4t. Woman copy.

WANTED.

July 22 1859—Wetworth—Can. 20 m S.E.